Blave-trade depends on the American Government ander the circumstances of the present time, the fact is of high importance, whatever emotions may or may not belong to it. We need scarcely repeat that the power rests with the Government at Washington, because avowed slavery carets only in the Umbed States and Caba; and Caba alone could not keep up the trade, if Spain were called to account and her coasts watched by all the other parties to the treaties against the Slave-trade.

It is of importance, not only that it should be understood in this country that the American Government has altered its course, in regard to its duties on the coasts of Africa and of the Golf, but that the reasons of the change should be apprehended with some distinctness as they must involve further changes of great interest to the countries of Europe. And again, it is necessary that the allies of the Washington Government should understand the facts of the case, because the aspect of affairs in America is very misleading. At this moment there are many people in England wo suppose the struggle against the slave trade to be less hopeful than ever, because there have recently been, not only demance from parties in several of the Santiern States of the Union for the reopening of the trade, but successful attempts to import native Africans—courts and juries refusing to enforce the laws against the in porters. We ought to understand what the circumstances are which, in the midst of such a state of affairs make the exticction of the slave-trade more hopeful than it was when every American citizen procomstances are which, in the most ave-trade more affairs, make the extinction of the slave-trade more hopeful than it was when every American citizen professed to be proud of the laws which prescribed the laws of the country did so

traffic before the laws of any other country did so.
According to the highest American authorities, then,
the case is this.
The slaveholding interest of the United States has The slaveholding interest of the United States has been, since the abolition of the slave-trade in 1898, a monopoly, to which the holders have clung with more and more energy as their fortunes declined, as is the way with monopolists generally. As the value of individual negroes rose, the owners supposed themselves to be growing richer, except from some unaccountable infinences which somehow made them continually poorer. We all know how it is their wont to revile the flourishing Free States, by whose cappula alone the industry and arts of life are kept going at all in the Slave States. During the half-century of monopoly in slaves, the soil on which they worked has deteriorated, the old cetates on which they lived have sunk into ruis; and (what is more to our present purpose) the families of the cetates on which they lived have sunk into ruis; and (what is more to our present purpose) the families of the citizens have, in large proportion, declined in station, leaving only the small class of exis ing slaveholders to constitute the aristocracy which was formerly determined by race. The slaveholders constituted three-tenths of the white population of the Slave States, at the date of the last census; and they will next year be found to be still fewer. The other seven-tenths must sometry or later grow impatient under a state of affairs. found to be still fewer. The other seven-tenths must sooser or later grow impatient under a state of affairs in which they find themselves sunk from the position held by their sathers, poor, despised, and degrated to the level of the negroes by the necessity of working if they would not starve. Late years have been favorable to the ripening of that impatience. After a long series of awakening incidents, two great shocks came to rouse them into what their aristocratic neighbors call "rebellion."

to rouse them into what their aristocratic neighbors call "rebellion."

The Kansas struggle, in which they were sent to bear their part as the military champions of the South—to be "food for powder" in the stead of the slave owners—disclosed to some of them the virtues and privilges of free labor, and proved to many more the fact of their own degradation below the level of all ether white men in the Union. The other inci can was probably a consequence of that set of discoveries. One of their class, Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, issued his well-known book, in which the wrongs of his class are exposed, and distinctly traced to the overshadowing monopoly under which they live. The efforts on the one hand to suppress the book and its writer, and on the other to carry his statements into every dwelling in the Union, have been a taken to observers of the conciounness of both slaveholders and abolitionists of the critical character of the work, and of the time in which it appeared. At first it was supposed that the apprehended "rebellion" would take place through the ballot-boxes; and probably it will at the rext election, when hundreds of thou-ands of ctimens will vote who never voted before; but, meantime, another course has been adopted which more nearly concerns us, and our payment for the African service.

Whether the description is the entrance of M. M.

enother course has been adopted which more nearly concerns us, and our payment for the African service. Hitherto, and especially since the entrance of M. M. Regis of Marseilles into the slave-trade, on behalf of the French colonies, it has been a constant complaint on the African coast and among honest American citizens, that the American sheps seemed to be sent to encourage rather than step the iraffic. A ship drawing so much water as to be unable to approach the shore, occupied first one station and then acother, to the exclusion of the fitter vessels of the British and Portugues; and wherever the great ship was, the creeks clusion of the litter vessels of the British and rocks guese; and wherever the great sinp was, the crocks and coves were absolutely unguarded, and the kidnap-ping of natives was in fact protected. The newspapers of New York and Boston have long abounded in vain with complaints and exposures of this abuse of a na-

Recently, suddenly, and without apparent connection with such remonstrances, the Washington Government has made a great stir about the inefficiency of the watch kept by American vessels on the coast of Africa, has recalled the big ship and sent smaller, and ordered that the whole existing force of gunbeats shall be sent (while more are building) to guard the shallows and creeks of the African shorer, and also those of the Gail.

Whence this change? Without this shallows are considered that the whole existing force of gunbeats shall be sent (while more are building) to guard the shallows and creeks of the African shorer, and also those of the

creeks of the African shores, and also those of the Galf.

Whence this change? Why, the poor whites of the Slave States have learned, partly by accident and partly by research, that they can obtain labor more cheaply than their aristocratic neighbors had allowed them to suppose. The monopolists of negroes have raised the value of home-bred slaves to an average of \$1,000 a head. The slave-trader can supply them at \$300, still, after all losses, gaining \$150 by the bargain. This discovery once made, the poor whites are now trying the use of their political powers in getting the laws against the slave-trade repealed. The slave-holders dread nething so much as the invasion of their monopoly. Their capital exists in that form or nowhere; their land is injured past retrieval, except by free labor; if their existing slaves sink to one-third of their present value, with the certainty that the next generation will be worth only half that, all will be over with the aristocracy of the South. Their first object, therefore, is to get the laws against the slave-trade cuforced, and, as misery makes us acquainted with strauge bedfellows."

These slaveholders, who have put forth their whole get the laws against the slave-trade enforced, and, as imisery makes as acquainted withstrauge bedfellows, these slaveholders, who have put forth their whole force to extend the principles and institutions of Slavery over the entire Republic, now find the meetves working with the Anti-Slavery party to control Mr. Buchanan's policy during the remainder of his term, and to secure the election of a successor who shall be pledged, in the first place, to enforce the provisions of the Constitution against the slave-trade. We have not space, even it it were needed, to show how this great change must issue in the extinction of the insitution isself. Even if it were to our present purpose, our readers could draw that set of inferences for them. our readers could draw that set of inferences for them-selves—remembering that free labor is actually exhibit ing its own advantages on the spot, and that the fruit tier Slave States have declared for a junction with the Free States, in having to choose between North and

What concerns us here is that the political section What concerns us here is that the North is de-of Southern society is uniting with the North is de-manding that the elave-trace shall be suppressed, continuing that the slave-trace shall be suppressed and that the order for sending out effectual instead of abstructive vessels has been given accordingly. The most vigilant Abolitionists, who have learned by lon-experience to distrust all official men upon that set of tembjects, now admit the faces of the case. They tell us that speaking of the springs of policy is one thing, and the temperature of the faces of policy is another; and that we have rely upon it that the President is at this moment on the control in his intention of suppressing the African ala to grade. If so, its suppression is certain. ects, now admit the fac's of the cas

## SPAIN.

The Made id journals of the 7th state that, from pre cautionary a measures taken by the Government, all fears of reve lutionary movements in Andalusia have ceased. The junta on the defense of the kingdom, ceased. The junta on the defense of the kingdom, which was non insted some time ago, has disapproved a project for constructing a railway from Huesca through the Pyr enees via Gabarino, to join the French lines, and it has done so on the ground that such a line would compro mise the safety of the country by acilitating invasio. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

An inquiry lately in tituted by the French Council of State, on the subject of the duties imposed on foreign combed wool imper ted into France, has inflicted a severe blow on the protactionists. The result of the inquiry has demonstrated that, in consequence of the duty imposed on foreign word, 10,000,000 inhabitants are prevented from procuring woolen clothing; and yet, in presence of this startling fact, it is doubtful whether the existing excessive daty will be reduced.

The annual wool fair of Buchy (Seine-Inférieure) has just taken place, and attracted a large crowd of bayers and sellers. The total quantity disposed of irg, in Chelsea Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and was between four and five tune of different qualities. Eighteenth street. The Hall was crowded.

and the prices realized were from 4f. 40c. to 5f. the

original and the state of the s ed by him during team, and team and the contained of poppy. His results are stated as follows:

—1. The Indian poppy furnishes a considerable quantity both of optim and seed; the cultivation of this vigorous species night be tried in those departments of France where the oil of the black garden poppy is a France where the oil of the black garden poppy is a stagle produce. The ladian poppy may be easely acclimatized in France. A quantity sown in October, 1857, has succeeded perfectly, and the young plants resisted a cold of 10 degrees centigrate (18 degrees below Fahrenheit's freezing point) in the following winter. This cold proved equally harmless to the white, black, and red species, which were sown about the same time. 2. The two latter produce the best opine, and their juice is much richer in morphine than is the case with the opinins of commerce. 3. A man can collect upward of 100 grammes of opinin in 15 hours, and if women and children, who are so often in want of work in the country districts, were em-Is hours, and if women and children, who are so often in want of work in the country districts, were employed on this task, the opium necessary for medical purposes might be entirely grown in France. 4. The growing of opium might become very profitable in France, where poppy oil is manufactured to the amount of from 25,000,000 ft to 30,000,000f, and where it would consequently be easy to add a new branch to that trade by the extraction of opium, and it might even in course of time become an article of exportation. Homegrown opium has been tried, at M. Roux sequest, by M. Duval, first chief navy surgeon at Brest, and found to answer very well, owing to the quantity of morphine it contains.

The Austrian Government, in order to propitiate the Jaws, many of whom are in the army, and most of whom are among the most thrifty and prosperous sub-jects, earnestly think of promulgating their emancipa-tion.

A statue 36 feet high, commemorative of the Immaculate Corception, is to be erected at Dusseldorf, and the sculptor whose design is accepted, to receive a

## HIGH HYER AND HEENAN.

On Saturday night a quarrel occurred at the Dexter House, in Broome street, between the noted puglists John Heenan and Thomas Hyer, which for an instact threatened serious consequences. The quarrel grew out of the recent cowardly attack on Mr. Heenan in Boston, in this wise, and we are obliged to give a sketch of the causes of that Bostonian attempt at murder, in order to explain the more recent affray in this city. Thus, then, it was,

A few weeks since, a Boston rowdy, named James McCutcheon, came to this city. This man is said to have once escaped a conviction here for burglary by the skin of his teeth, and common report asserts that the skin of his section, the husband, or particular friend, of the keeper of a notarious house of prostitution in the "hub of the universe," the modern Athens, Boston. The object of his visit nere seemed to be to have a high old drunk, in the course of which recreation he encountered Heenan, whom he grossly insulted, and got quietly knocked down for his pains, sulted, and got quietly knocked down for his pains.

Mr. Fawkes, still further to show the capacity of his machine in the seal of the policy of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the policy of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the policy of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the seal of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of his machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capacity of the machine in the point of the capa that pink of Boston propriety, that if he didn't " get even" with Heenan he was a condemned masculine offspring of a female of the canine family. It is alleged that in consequence of this advice of Mr. Hyer's, the estimable McCutcheon mustered the crowd of Boston roughs who attempted to beat Heenan's brains out on his recent visit to that moral metropolis. This report of Hyer's interference had come to Heenan's ears and made him naturally somewhat wrathy. On Saturday last Heenan and Hyer met in the Dexter House aforesaid, the latter individual being, as the story goes, very drunk and abusive. Heenan being sober, and withal a peacea ble man whenever his "muscle" puts no money in his purse, here with Hyer's insults for some time, but at last was provoked to say that he had heard that Hyer had put up the Boston beauty, McCutcheon, to head a gang of rowdies against him for the purpose of "licking "him. To this statement Hyer responded to the effect that if Heenan or any other man said that, he was a "d-d liar." Heenat then spoke to this effect: "Tom, you're an old man: I don't want to strike you; I don't want to have anything to do with you on that account, but i any other man told me that I should hit him. Hyer at this became very insulting, and declared that he could "whip Heenan or any other man for \$20,000." Heenan remarked that he had not got \$20,000, but would fight him for \$10,000. To this Hyer agreed, and parties present were proceeding to draw up articles to that effect when Hyer reiterated that he would not fight for less than \$20,000. Heenan then then told him that he would fight for \$20,000. and articles were drawn up between John Heepan and Thomas Hyer to fight a fair fight in a reped arena, according to the new rules of the London Ring, in nine months from the 15th day of July, 1859, for \$20,000. The articles were signed by Heenan, who deposited half a dollar with the stakeholder to bind the bargain. Hyer also put up the half dollar, but declined to sign the paper until the next day, remarking,

all trouble natil it was positively forced upon him. LECTURE BY THE HON. C. S. SPENCER.-The Hon. Chas. S. Spencer delivered a graphic and spirited address on the Life and Times of Aaron Burr last even-

however, that he would go out on the eidewalk and

fight him for the half dollar. Heenan instantly acceded

followed him, but instead of putting up his hands to

fight, instantly drew a pistol from his pocket and pre-sented it at Heenan; his arm was caught by a man

standing near by, and the crowd instantly closed in

and prevented any fight or assassination. The articles

to fight were destroyed, and probably no further

trouble will come of the affray. It seems all to have

originated from the abusive course of Hyer when in liquor, and all the spectators of the scene unite in the

declaration that Heenan was sober and conducted

himself with moderation, evincing a desire to avoid

MARINE AFFAIRS.

and the prices realized were from 46, 40c, to 56, the kilogramme (about 21 lbs.)

It is related that 60,000 Russians are to be sent from the Caspian to Khiva, from which place they, conjointly with a Persian corps, are to march against the Turcomans.

The Bishop of Calcatta has circulated a proposal to establish turco-coloous—one in the Punjaub, one in the Northwest Provinces, and one in Bengai—for the education of boys of European descent. The schools are to resemble, as cosedy as circumstances will admit, the public schools of England, and the course of instruction is to be in accordance with the requirements of the Calcuta University. It is proposed to tocate the Bengal school at Darjeeling; the sites of the other two have not yet been selected, but they will be at some hill station in the Punjaub and North-West.

From The North Carna Mail, we see that an attempt to tamper with papers given in at a literary examination, had occasioned a "ministerial crises" at Pekin. Pechnen, the Chief of the Board of Examinate, had been bribed to substitute a good essay for an inferior one, before the papers were submitted to imperial inspection. He and his assistant were decapitated, and the Chancellor and other officials of the Academy severely punished. In the imperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the inperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the inperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the inperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the inperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the imperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the imperial reservity on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to punify their" minds by collivating just the imperial reservity of the reservi Peshuen, the Chair of the Board of Examiners, had been bribed to substitute a good essay for an inferior one, before the papers were submitted to impernal respection. He and his assistant were decapitated, and the Chancellor and other officials of the Academy of severely punished. In the imperial rescript on the subject, examiners are exhorted "to purify their "minds by cultivating just thoughts," for literary examiners in is "a great ordinance.

Lord Durgannon, as Grand Master of the Antrim Orangemen, has issued a request to the lodges to behave a Christians on the approaching 12th of July. His lordship recommends the brethren to go to prayers on the authorities and the convivaline in he evering in their several localities, whereby the old pastime of breaking their neighbors heads for the love of God and King William may be avoided with advantage to both Orange and Green.

The Madras Missionary Conference are to pare "enter their rightful control over their offspring, and "to young persons full liberty to obey their judgment and conscience when exercised agreeably to the will off God as made known in the Hisbe." They propose that in the case of young natives wishing to become Christians, if a male is moder I years, and a female conviction. With a view to this end they urge the establishment throughout India of a system of registrate to take the prisoner in charge and the Change of the Naval School of Rochefort, has just sent in an interresting paper to the Academy of Sciences on the cell vision of the propry in France for the purpose of the collegal and the Change of the purpose of the collegal reader of the subject of the purpose of the collegal reader of the subject of the purpose of the collegal remained in ross on board the Wood in ross on board the Moun amore. As soon as the vessel arrived at Rotterdam, the captain red to the must be conviction. With a view to this end they urge the establishment throughout India of a system of registra.

Orice of the creak with a first time of the captain propose in the the authorities declined to interfere; therefore the arisoner remained in irons on board the vessel. On Tuesday right, at 10 o'clock p. m., he was placed between
decks, closely hanceufied, and fastened in, and a
watchman placed on deck. At an early hour it was
found that, in spire of these precautions, the prisoner
had succeeded in making his escape out of the cabin
window, which is twelve feet from the water, by means
of a rope. Search was made for him, but he has not
yet been found. On Thursday last Captain Wilson
again applied to the Sunderland magi-trates to grant
him the assistance of the police to search for the prisoner throughout the district. The application was
granted.

[Manchester Examiner. the authorities declined to interfere: therefore the pri-oner remained in irons on board the vessel. On Tue

STEAM PLOWING-A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.-The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the following report, which a person who was present says fails to say all that the complete success of the experiment would have warranted. The trial is to be repeated again this week, on Tuesday, (to-day,) Wednesday, and Thursday; and the Board of Agriculture of the American Institute, at their meeting yesterday, appointed Ed. A. Lawrence, John Jay, C. M. Saxton, and Mr. Leonard, as a Committee to attend the trial, and, if possible, get the owner to make an exhibition of the plaw at work, during the Fair and Agricultura Show which is to be held in this city Sept. 14-16. Steam plowing is one of the most important matters connected with modern agriculture, and a successful exhibition of a working machine would be looked

exhibition of a working machine would be looked upon with very great interest.

The foll-wing is the Committee's Report:

The understand, a Committee on behalf of the Pennsylvania State Arricolural Society, at the invitation of Mr. Fawwer, the inventor of the Stam Pl.w. visited Oxford Pars, near Philacelphia, this afternoon, Thursday, July 21, and witnessed the operation of the plow. The soil was in 200 condition, owner to the late rain, which rendered the experiment more satisfactory. Before proceeding to plow, about 560 galluts of water were pumped into the tank by a doubty-eight establed to the machine, and in a very short time sufficient steam was raised to prepare it, as as to display to great advantage the easy and raise with which it could be moved forward, turned round, burked, &c.

The convine, which is of 50 horse power, is adapted to either wood or coal, and when the latter is used consumes about half a turn a day.

the of coas, and when the latter is used consumes about half a true a say.

The anxiety and interest of the Committee and a number of visitura now became soundest. Sympathy with the investor, who had deveted years of toil and his entire means to the perfect-ing of his machine as well as a contributions of the many fallures of projected agricultural improvements, and of the unrappy re-suits to the originators, sensibly affected the minds of the Committee.

of projected agrigators, scheibly affected the minds of the Committee.
All doubts, however, of its smooth were speedily removed.
The plaws, eight in time ber, which were surpended by chains in a frame attained to the rear of the machine, shout eighteen indices show the ground, by means of a slight adjustment of a crank, were dropped to their proper position for archar and at the cound of the whistle the plaw moved forward in the most graceful macher, performing its work with ease, and to the admiration and perfect substitution of the most skeptimal.

The soil, which was made to yield to the united action of the eight not boards each turning a formow slice of fourteen inches in width and six inches in depth, moving at the rate of fair miles an hour, (or four were as beaut) presented the speedance, in viewing it from the rear, of the undulations of a wave, biding the plaws entirely from view. The effect was most pleasing, and entered the ammiration of all.

Mr. Fawkes, will further to show the capacity of his machine for easy locometion over unetwe surfaces, propelled it rapidly over several rulbs, one of which was fully eignteen inches in epit, while others were very shrupt, and this writest any apparent detriment to the machinery, and also moved it in a circle several times, of a diameter of about twenty-five feet, and passed, by request, across the ground just plowed, without any difficulty showing coinclusively its adaptedness for all stricultural purposes, not only as a field plow but as a means of proposition for moving and resping machines.

Your Committee are forther of opinion that the engine is applicable to the driving of threshing machines, farm mills, circular save, &c.

iaws, &c.

It may be proper to add that Mr. Fawkes placed the machine it may be proper to add that Mr. Fawkes placed the machine in the Committee and subjected it. diely at the disposal of the Committee, and subjected it cry test which they suggested. A. O. HIESTER, CHAS, K. ENGLE, Committee.

THE WEATHER. - Our Summer weather is still cool and pleasant, though a few degrees warmer yesterday than for a few days previous. The nights are breezy, and so far removed from the ordinary July temperature, that blankets are comfortable, and musketoes are as yet unheard of. But August is near at hand, when all these fine things must be changed.

THE REGARDLEY TRACKEY - At a late hour last right our reporter visited the New-York Hospital and scertained that Mise Stewart was sinking rapidly, inflammation of the brain having set in. The unfortunate young woman was attended by her mother and one of the females who was in her company at the time the deed was committed.

Young Men's Christian Association-Revivat. F MOENING AND EVENING PRAYER MEETINGS-The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christan Association, was held last evening. It was decided, in accordance with the Report of the Committee on the subject, to recommence the daily prayer meetings, holding one at 71 a.m., and another at 51 p.m.; the leadership devolving upon a committee of twelve members, each of whom has one meeting assigned him every week. Wilson G. Hunt was elected an henorary member. An essay was read by the Rev. S. Harbert Larcey, on "The Divine Origin of the Lord's Day," being an argument to show that the Sabbath was divine, and therefore that men were bound to observe it. Speeches were made on this subject by to this proposition, laid off his cost, and walked out Harsey, some of whom expressed opposition to Dr. on the sidewalk in front of the Dexter House. Hyer Hatch's endeavors to enlighten and convert the mem-Hatch's endeavors to enlighten and convert the members of the Association by the distribution of his tracts of Macon, Ga., subsequently addressed the meeting.

BURNED TO DEATH .- A sad accident occurred in Clinton street Sunday afternoon. Hannah Maria Hubbs, widow of Alexander Hubbs, while engaged | Cocks in the hope that the next Legislature would in kindling a fire, took her fluid can and poured some of its contents on a piece of paper, by this dangerous experiment intending to start her fire more rapidly. The flame was drawn into the nezzle and an explosion was the consequence: the burning material saturated her dress and instantly enveloped her person in a flame of fire. The report and her cries soon brought help, but she was so badly burned that after an hour she became insensible and died yesterday. Her remains are to be removed to Comac, L. L., for interment, this morning, per steamer George Law.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FRETIVAL IN MYETLE-AVENUE PLUE .- A three-lass festival of the German military and singing sometime of this city commenced yes orday in Myrtle-avenue Park. In the morning, the companies organized in the following order: Ringgold Horse Guard, Capt-Urban; Williamsburgh Artillery, Capt. Tunmes; Thaha Singing Society, Liederbranz Singing Society: Williamsburgh Turner Schutzen, Capt Schulpfi Brooklyn Independent Turner Schutzen, Capt. Schu rie: New-York Schutzen Corps, Capt. Busch; Brookyn Schutzen Corps, Capt. John F. Harms; Steiben Guard, Capt. Schepper. A wagen containing the figure of a double-headed eagle, decorated with green branches, accompanied the procession, and attracted a good deal of attention. After marching through a number of the streets, the foot companies took cars at Washington Park, and proceeded to Division aveane, from which point they marched to the Park, about half a mile beyond. On enteriog the inclosure, a samte was fired by Capt. Timmes's Artillery. A number of tents have been erected for the accommo dation of the military, and every other arrangement has been made by Capt. Harms's company which may contribute to the convenience and enjoyment of participants in the festivities, A portion of the ground is separated from the main portion for the purpose of target shooting. Here three poles are erected, about one hundred feet in hight, two of which are surmounted by wooden eagles,

and one by a number of sticks, something like the spokes of a wheel, which are intended as targets for the riflemen, who stand at a distance of 80 feet from the pole when tiring. The one who brings down the largest piece is declared the winner of the greatest prize, beside being counted the best shot. During the afternoon, an opening address was made by Mr. Henry Reettger of the New-York Rifle Corps, before a large andience, among whom were Mayor Powell, Judge Morris, and other officials, several of whom made short speeches after the orator of the day had concluded. There was a large accession of numbers during the afternoon, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. A detachment of police from each district, the whole under the command of Capt. Mullen, are detailed for duty in the Park during the continuance of the festivities.

THE 12TH REGIMENT,-The 12th Regiment, Col Cocks, came to this city yesterday, for the purpose of delivering up their mu-kets to the keeper of the State Arsenal. Previous to giving up their arms, they were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Powell and several members of the Common Courcil. They performed a number of evolutions, and were rapturously applauded by the assemblage, which numbered several thorand. The regiment then marched to the Arrenal in Portland avenue. when the muskets were delivered to the Acting Commissary General. A number of old muskets, brought by an express wagon, were also given up. After the church. these ceremonies, the band struck up "Hail Columbin," "Auld Lang Syre," "Star-Spangled Banner,"
"Yankee Doodle," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me,"
when they marched down Myrtle avenue, Washington street, Prospect street, Fulton street, to the ferry, being without arms. They attracted a great deal of

PECK-SLIP FEREY.-The new ferry-boat Commodore Perry, built for the Peck elip Ferry, will have a trial trip on Saturday of this week.

attention along the line of march.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—The amount of hitigation before the several justices of the Peace in this city, arising from disputes between landlords and tenants, is in the aggregate corrosons, although but few are of an interesting and important character. The electront or disposessing process is as summary and arbitrary in its matter as often to cause great injustice to occupants of tenements against whom owners or lessess of property may entertain a healfel disposition, and doubless many an indicent family has been turned rothleady into the street upon the exparts and uncontributed for the security of the rich, and not for the protection of the poor. Justice Blachly on Saturday had before him a case in which the landlord of certain premises sought to get rid of one of his tenants, by allesing non-payment of rest under a verbal agreement, in relation to which the parties aware diametically opposite to each other, one insisting that he was entitled to rest monthly in advance, while the defendant mai tained that his contract was to pay at the end of each and every month. The treatmony being thus everly balanced, rendered it somewhat difficult for the magistrate to deede; but counsel for describant quickly found a loophole for his effect, by showing that no demand had been made (as prempterily required by the statute) for the tent alleged to be due, away on the Sunday preceding the isoning of the summons, which he contended was in legal acceptation dressors, and therefore demand-d a dismission of the tent alleged to counsel for the landlord but Justice Blachly arrived at the conclusion that the objection was well taken, and thus admonstrated by defendent generally segment endoaroning to outleet rents on a day set apart for other than secular purposes. INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS,-The

ROBBERY.—Information was government to fancy a perfect synthetic me money had been stolen from the fancy and for Mr. Ham in Fulton street. It appears that \$128, with a gold stolen was lying in the deak. Of the money \$15 was missing, and was lying in the deak. Of the money \$15 was missing it, and not give him into

The proposals for furnishing the county institutions with floor the ensuing year, were opened by the Superinvendent of the Peer on Saturday, and the contract was awarded to Walsh

Suicide in a Celt.-Marcus O'Brien, who had been arrested for assault and bettery on his wife, committed cide in a cell of the Second District Station-House on Fr night, by hanging himself with a leasther strap which he fast to the grating. When discovered, life was extinct.

Accident .- On Sunday two young men, named John P. Renz and Louis Petry, were thrown from a light wagon at East New York, but escaped serious injury.

ROBBED.—The house of Mrs. Graham, No. 64 Remset street, E. D., was robbed year roby of a number of articles used in all at  $\pm 100$  by a old woman, who had obtained a right of a street at a street a

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT .- This regiment, which was recently disbanded by order of the Commanderin Chief of the New-York State Militia made their last parade under arms yesterday. The regiment ormed on Broome street, in front of the Mercer House, at 24 o'clock p. m., under command of Col. Cocks, and thence marched down Broadway to the Pack, where they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and the Presidents and members of both Boards of the Common Council. In front of the City Hall several hundred persons were assembled, who loudly cheered the regiment as they passed in review before the city officials. At the close of the review Col. Cocks rode forward in front of the line, and briefly addressed the Mayor and Common Council. He said that as law-abiding citizens they were there under arms for the last time as the 17th Regiment, and were on their way to the State Arsenal at Brooklyn, for the purpose of surrendering all State property that they possessed, in conformity with the recent order of the Commander-in-Chief. They were opposed to tyrannical rule from any source, and believed that if the feeling shown toward them was to be car-Messrs, Riddel, Thompson, Delbear, Williams, and ried out it would be a precedent for still greater encroachments upon the rights of American citizens, and eventually lead to an unjust and usurped military power which was against the whole spirit of our in their rooms. Mr. Scars of Montreal, and Mr. Smith | Government. He hoped, however, that the next Legislature would do them the justice to reinstate

them in their former standing.

The Mayor, in response, gave a compliment to the appearance of the Regiment, and concurred with Col. grant all favors they desired.

The Regiment then broke into column and proceeded by the Fu ton Ferry to Brooklyn, where they were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Powell and members of the Common Council. After the review, Col. Cocks addressed the Mayor, stating the occasion of the parade. The Mayor briefly responded, implimenting the men on their appearance.

The men then marched to the Arsenal, near Fort Green, and delivered up their arms, for which they received certificates from the officer in charge,

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS

PROBLET FATAL AFFRAY. - Early yesterday afterneen an affray occurred, near the Jersey City Ferry, between James Ward, a brakeman on the mill-stone freight train, and John Higgins, in the employ of Major Hughes. The cause of the trouble was in reference to some barrels of cement which had come on the train. It is alleged that Ward struck Higgins a severe blow in the neck with his fist, and Higgins in return seized a cart-rung and struck his assailant over the head, fracturing the skull and knocking him senseless. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officers Clark and Strong, but it is thought that he cannot recover. Higgins applied to Recorder Bedford for a warrant for the injured man,

and John McCartland, residing at Bergen Hill, while on their way bome, met two Irishmen on the corner of Newark avenue, and Monmouth street, in Jersey City, when Field asked them as to the residence of ome person living in that vicinity. One of the Irishmen crew from his side pocket a sharp-edged stone and instantly struck Field a powerful blow across the forehead, knocking him insensible, and the two men then attacked McCartland, upon whom they satisfied their brutality and then left him helpless. Tae injured men were conveyed to the Station-House by some citizens, where their wounds were dressed by Dr Quider City Physician. Field had a cut upon | warked "Overland, via St. Louis." the forehead which laid the bone bare, and McCartland had his front under-teeth knocked in, the jaw fractured, a severe cut at the side of the nose, and one upon the temples. The latter was removed to the Hospital, and thence yesterday afternoon to Bellevue Hospital.

To BE REVIVED -It is stated that The Jersey City Daily Telegraph, which recently flickered out after a lingering existence, is to be revived by a company composed of Americans and Democrats.

The residents of Bergen Point, N. J., are about building an Episcopal Free Church, and until the completion of their edifice have hired the District School-House to hold services in. On Sunday, they held their first service. It was numerously attended, every seat being occupied, and many gentlemen being obliged to stand. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. French of Staten Island, who kindly offered his services for the occasion. Mr. G. W. T. Jones of New-York led the choir and officiated at the organ. The undertaking is in the hands of several gentlemen of this city, who reside at the Point. The funds already collected amount to about \$2,000, of which Capt. Latourette of the Point contributed \$500, as also the ground upon which they propose to build

THE SUNDAY LAW IN HUDSON CITY .- The authorities of Hudson City have undertaken to close the liquor shops and lager-beer places on the Sabbath. They commenced the work on Sunday, and were partially successful.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.-Two young men, who were known, on Sunday alternoon drove a horse so hard on the

Bunglany .- On Saturday afternoon, the dwelling onse of No. 505 Greenwich street, was entered by a burglar, who rifled all the boarders' trunks. On leavng be was met by a boarder named Peter Goodman, who endeavored to stop him, but the burglar stabbed him in the hand with a screw-driver and then beat bim till he was insensible. Officer Lyons of the Eighth Ward hearing the cries of Goodman, came to the rescue and took the rascal into custody. He gave his name as Richard Thompson and was committed.

A STRAWBERRY CROP.-Geo. H. Shottus, of Fulton Co., N. Y., writes as follows:

Harmonus Smith of the Town of Mohawk, Mont-gomery Co., N. Y., has 2 of acre of Strawberries, from which he has sold, this season, 70 bushels, at \$4 per bushel, making \$280. The scalin for the Town of Mohawk called the Sand Flats: it will not bring good Corn or any other Grain except Rye, or Potatoes.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED .- The Quebec Chronicle

NISE PERSONS Proposed of Friday says:

"We report to learn that a sailing-boat containing twelve persons, which left St. François, Island of Orleans, early yesterday morning for this city, when only a short distance from the point of starting, was suddenly struck by a squall of wind and capsezed. Nine out of twelve persons were drowned. The body of out of twelve persons were drowned. The body of Mrs. Asselin of St. Roch of this city was found on shore at l'Ange Gardien yesterday morning, and it v is expected that the others would be found in the course of yesterday. It is believed that most of them were

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF A BROTHER AND SISTER. We are informed that a boat containing a man by the name of Thomas, and his sister, left the town of Camden, Me., on Wednesday, for the purpose of going to one of the islands off that town, and during a severe squall shortly afterward the boat was seen to capsize, and as yet to trace of ether persons or boat has beer found, although diligent search was immediately made. [Boston Traveler.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL-MUNNIE-in this city, on Sunday, July 24, by the Rev. William S. Mikels, Mr. William Caldwell to Muse Mary Munnie.

DIED.

ANDREWS-On Saturday, July 23, at Tarrytown, Grace L., wife of Henry L. Andrews, in the 25th year of her age.

ACKER-Or Sunday, July 24, at the residence of her son, Samuel S. Acker, No. 552 Second street, Marnha S., relict of the late Peter Acker, in the 35th year of her age.

Peter Acker, in the 20th year of her age.

BEAN—On Sunday evening, July 24. Elzada Aubigue, daughter of B. G. and Eliz. H. Bean, zerd 2 months and 17 days.

The finteral will take place this day (Tuesday) at 2 o'dick, from the residence of her grandparents, W. C. Lufberry. No. 109. Greenwich avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without forther notice.

BRADSTREET—in Breeklyn, on Monday, July 25, of consumption, Margaret, wife of John M. Bradetreet.

The friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend her family afternoon at 3 o'dicks.

BROWN—At Westfield, States, Linux School, 200

etty Her remains will be taken to Second street Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock p. m. boat from Staten Island to day (Tuesday), to convey the friends and acquaintances of the family to the Cemetery.

the Cemelety,

BAGG—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, July 17, Susan Tracy
Bugg of this city, widow of the late Moses Bagg of Ulica, and
Caughter of the late William G. Tracy of Whitestown, in the
Sida year of her age.

BAKER—In this city, on Sunday, July 24, of consumption
Albany Baker, mariner, aged 69 years, formerly of Newcande
on Type, England.

BOND—In this city on Sunday.

on Type, England.

BOND—In this city, on Sunday morning, July 24, Mrs. Eliza

Bond, wife of David Bond, in the 54th year of her age, of dis
ease of the heart.

BIGELOW—On Sunday, July 24, at 5 a.m., M. E. R. Bigelow,

daugnter of J. A. and M. A. R. Bigelow, aged 7 months and 27

days.

CARRIGAN-On Saturday, July 23, Mrs. Luke, wife of Mr. Luke Carrigan, a native of Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, aged 32 years.

CARD—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, July 16, at the residence of her sister, ann Maria Card, daughter of Edmond Woodrou, nged 27 years, 5 months and 6 days.

COX—In this city, on Saturday, July 23, William Adolph, eldest som of George E, and Henrietta W. Cox, in the 4th year of his

DOWNS—A: Melrose, Westerbester County, on Sunday, July 24, at 55 o'clock p. m., Smith Downs, and 26 years and 12 days. JOHNSTONE—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 24, aged 40 years, Arthur Johnstone, after a short tilness.

JIMMELSON-In this city, on Saturday, July 23 in the 10th year of her age, Augeline, daughter of V. S. and Eleanor Jimnecreen.

JONES—In this city, on Saturday, July 29, after a long and severe threas, Mrs. Bisrgaret Jones, in the 45th year of ner age.

LYON—On Sonday evening, July 24, at South Orange, N. J.,
after a long threes, which she bere with Christian resignation,
Hantah T., wife of Sylvanus Lyon, aged 37 years, 2 months and

Henrish T., wife of Sylvanus Lyon, aged 32 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to silved her funers at the house of Sumuel P. Valentine, No. 271 Maddson street, on Tuesday, the 20th itest. Her remains will be taken to the Friends Cemetery, Flatbush, Long Island.

MERRELL—On Turnessy, July 21, John J. Merrell, of consumption, in his 27th year.

MIRPHY—in this city, on Sunday, July 24, in the 34th year of her age, Ailoe M. Murphy of the City of Limerick, Ireland.

NELSON—in great peace, in Brooklyn, on Friday, July 22, on the arriversary of her birth-day, Miss Louisa Nelson, a native of Sweden, aged 16 years.

Her recannin were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NOBLE—On Monday morning, July 25, Alliance, daughter of

NOBLE—On Monday morning, July 25, Alliance, daughter of Solomen B. and Agnes Noble, seed 8 months and 19 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 64 Second place, Brooklyn, on Thesday, the 25th inst., at 4

SMITH-At James a Long Island, on Saturday July 25, July C. Smith, and 60 years. WRIGHT-In this city, July 24, Jane E., widow of the heal Robert L. Wright, in the S2d year of her age.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. Pentagerphia, buly D. Empreyers, depressed under New Better's advices. From were dell. Whitant hower sale of \$100 harbels. Whitant 1 2 m + 1 2 m + 1 B, and on bee Schnieds. Corn dell and de lower; Yellow, 30 m; () 33 Bed. 4 25. Conn dell and de lower; Yellow, 30 m; () Garadull at 35 m 29c. Provisions unchanged. Whisant dall at

Cowego, July 23.—Market for Floors and Grain quiet, who excluding tendency; questions meminal. Canal Francus; deciming tendency; questions meminal. Canal Francus; all as 28. see Floor, 7. on Whost, fije, on Corn. to New York, and Introduced to Joseph Wheel, 3 too bush. Oars. Notice of the Ploor of Grain by Canal. Shipped to Montreal; the post from the Upper Lakes: 21,000 buss. Wheel, 94,00 sh. Corn.

b. Corn., 1 (1992). Floors heavy and declined; no sales at all (1992). Floors heavy and declined; no sales at Wiskart firm for best, but ordinary depressed. Choice et al. (2004) 35; infection do. 2003 41. Conv. steady, to and Yellow, \$22540. Panyishovs quiet. Whisky firm

who was then lying insensible, but was refused, and subsequently was himself taken into custody and committed to await the result of the injury.

Brutal and Unfredveked Assault.—About I o'clock yesterday morning two men, named John Field and John McCartland, residing at Bergen Hill, while and John McCartland, residing at Bergen Hill, while

# Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	AND DEFENDE				
	LBATE	FOD.	DAT		
Catada	Dogton	Liverpool.	Jaiy	27	
Great Britain	Now York	Liverpool	July	23	
Great Birthmilleanness.	New York	Cuch h L	verpoolJuly	30	
City of Washington		Conthin at	d Havre July	30	
Ariel	New York.	*** ** * * * * Constant in the	Ann	7	
Bornesla	New York.	Hamburg.	Aug.	- 2	
Africa	New-York.	Liverpool.	Aug.	- 3	
	New-York.	Aspinwall		ಾ	
			A114	6	
New-York	SER THEFT	Linemani	Aug	10	
Furopa	Boston	Acres Milesappear	And	15	
Persia	NOW-THEK.	**** Plantbeam		44	
Man Manager	NOW YORK.	****** TENTER ***		•	
The Overland Mail	for Califor	min leaves St. 1	cours every Me		
day and Thursday,		Letters designs	d for it should	-	
staw aller Thursday,	the state of the state	SACRES MANUELL	ACCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	7.00	

	TO ARRIV	n.	
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Alikeren	Liverboots	New-York Aug.	ĩ
MODIBARRES STREET	Manionite.	Aug	- 6
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P2((#1)	Breizhellessesses	New-York Aug.	10
ungariali	idverpool	QuebecAug.	10
etaila	Liverpool	SestonAug.	32
AND AND STREET, STREET	Lavertawil	Ouebec Aug.	- 17

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New York, from Bremen and Southampton—J.
E. Marwgoo, H. Sir Ges. Adebun do., C. Schutte, H. Schweitrdz, Gustay de. F. Schwertmann, Arodd do., Emilie Garthe,
I. Heiwig, C. F. A. Hendels, Louise Bergmann, F. Albof, A.
Reubelt, L. Brown, H. Possenber, J. H. Burtan, H. Raseg,
in the back Georges, from Cardenar—J. Langwith, N. York;
C. A. and T. Bacett, Cardenas, Mr. Benton,
In the sehr, Car line, from Port-an-Platt—E. Crowell, W.
Garvin, W. D. Garvin.

MARINE JOURNAL

## PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... JULY 25.

Cleared.

Ships—New-York, Chamberlin, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Americano (Rr.), Ports, Quebec, P. McLeed, R.
Barks—Greybound, Gutbrandson, Rio de Janeiro, G. S. Coit.;
E. Homer (Pras.), Sprige-herz, Pagwash, Funca & Metnekel Taceny, Lyle, Richmond, S. R. Don.
Briys—Perchess, Skaling, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Mobicky, Michell, Boston, Arrowanith & Ball; P. Hobbs, Eaton, Salem, Walsh, Carver & Chase; G. E. Prescott, Gilkey, Beston, Metchil & Duncan; A. C. Merryman, Co barn, Garden Key; A. Oridert (Br.), Cechnan, Windsor, D. R. De wolf, Triuman, Medfa, Sackville, P. I. Nevins & San; Vertuno (Sc.), Garbardella, A. Owen, Ray, Neuvitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Ocean Spray, Stabba Banger, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schooners—Havelock, Cole, Sackville, J. S. Waitney & Co.; Orihert Bent, Hr.), Howard, Parsboro, D. R. Dewolf, Mystic Valley, M. Lellan, Richmond, master; H. E. Bell, Pike, Pembroke, Arrowsmith & Bell; M. Monson, Brewster, Baltimore, Matller, Louf & Quecean; Rodney Carr, Oliver, Indianola, Nortons & Frince, Ed. Fellon, Arnold, Charleston, Syranton & Thon pson, Senator Welsk Mobile Surges, Clearman & Co.; Sea Breeze, Wiley, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Leroy, Oebern, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Morray, Charleston, with indee, and pars, to Spellord, Tileston & Go.

Steamathy New York (Brenn.). Van Santen, Bremen July 9, at d Southanp Fon 14th, indee, and 300 pass, to Gelpecke, Kentren & Riccheit July 13, of the Livard, passed Ham sceamer Santia, Beine for Southampton and Hamburg, 13th, passed anip. Letter Ockland, of Beaton, bound E.; same day, lat. 47 So, Jon., 120 passed at anabip Ocean Queen, hence for Southampton and Havre. The New York has bud westerly winds the entire passes; suchused off the Battery at 1 p. m.

Steamship Rosnoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., indee, and pass, to Ludlan & Heineken.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, mades and pass to H. B. Cremwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, indee, and pass, to H. B. Cremwell & Co.

Stj. Ironaldes, Curtis, Liverpool 37 days, coal, &c., to Nesmith

Irensides, Curtis, Liverpool 37 days, coal, &c., to Nesmith Sept.

Baix Bristol Belle (Br.), Spoungle, Fajardo 14 days, sugar, &c.,

7. James. July 23, off the Delaware Breakwater, spoke brig local Belle, from Cardenas for Boston.

Bark Georges, Magnire, Cardenna July 12, sugar, &c., to Snow Bursess.

Borgess.
Berk Augusta Mayhew, Thorp Remedies, Cuba, 10 days, sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.
Fork Ellen Stevens (of Portland), How, Bordeaux Jane 16, braney, &c., to muster, July 21 lat. 40,30, lon. 62, spake brig y. &c., to master. July 21 lat. 4030, ann. oc., space on the party of Filaworth, from Cardenas for Montreat. 2 leasks, Conneily, St. Jago 19 days, sugar and d pass to R.

Brig Passa, Connelly, St. Jago 19 days, sugar and 6 pass, to R. Buck & Co.

Brig Adelphi, Johnston, Para 21 days, nuts, &c., to Jas. Bishep & Co. July 18, lat. 27 30, lon. 66, spoke brig Elien Chase, of R. York, bound S., 10 days out; 5d, exchanged signals with schr. Maria, bence, bound into Para.

Brig J. Ellieot tof Bucksport), Wilson, Trinidad, Coba, July 9, segar, &c., to H. D. Breckman & Co. July 24, Barnegat beating S. 100 miles, spoke bark D. 8, Goodell, from Guantamano 7th, for New York

Brig Mary Stewart, Dennison, Trinidad, P. S., 18 days, sugar to master.

to master.

Bits Forest King, Perry, Rio de Janeiro June 12, coffee, ko., to J. P. Dow. July 2, lat. 4 20 N., lon. 42, was in co. with harks Henriette, and New Light, of and for Baltimore for. Rio Janeiro; 22d, lat. 38 27, km. 72–22, spoke herm. brig Winthrop, hence for Soute Mayth.

see, ist. 38-37, km. 72-22, spoke herm, brig Winthrop, beace for Senta Martha.

Brig H. Means (of Surry), Treworgy, Arroyo, P. R., 9th inst, sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Feters.

Schr. Enchange (of Brooknaven), Hallock, Cedar Key 16 days, lumber to beac Smith. July 19, lat, 33-62, lon. 63-66, spoke schr. Forest City, for New-Oricauss.

Schr. Matchless (of New-London), Hanckley, Rio Janeiro June 16, ouffer to master. Sid. in co. with barks Marion, for Baltimore, and Azelia. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma Elizabeth (3-masted), Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, naval stores to J. D. abrams.

schr. Fersia, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 3 days, plaster to D. R. Dewolf.

Schr. Ann Caroling, Pag. B.

f.

Ann Caroline, Post, Boston, melse,, for Albany.
Protection, Bacon, Machina 7 days, spars to master.
Superior, Small, Ellsworth 8 days, spars to C. & E. J

Caroline Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.
Wni B. Marsh, Reed, Troy, lumber, for Providence.
Guiden Essie, Tracy, Bondont, coal, for Providence.
A. Crandall, Fitch Port Ewen, coal, for Phissett.
Ellen Barnes, Blightman, Port Ewen, coal, for Fall

iver. Schr. Niantic, Barber, Westerly 2 days, stone. Sch. Thomas Vaughan, Thomas, Port Ewen, coal, for Provi-

Schr. Strauger, Handy, Statsburg, etone, for Somerset. While feming down the North River was run into by a steamboat, which carried away bowsprit, flying jibboom, head rail, cutwater, &c. Schr. Goodspeed, —, Norwich, in ballast. Schr. Athert Mason, Corson, Charleston i days, cotton to Dollent Potter & Ca.

Schr. Arcula, Corson, Eleuthera 5 days, pineapples to C. Ackerty, July 24, let. 37 40, lon. 74, spoke schr. Hiswatha, from Gouleves bound N. steen from N. Schr. Caroline V. Cassy, Cudworth, Port-an-Platt II days, ma-ogacy Ac. A. A. Degrew. Schr. J. hn Atmack, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days. navil cres to S. C. Nelson. Schr. Wm. S. Tiedale, Fourier, Georgia 5 days, naval stores to

Solr. J. A. Woodhouse (of New Haven), Woodhouse, Brazel utlage 17 days, wood, &c., to H. Southmayed & Sons. Had avy weather in the Guif Solr. Livespool (Br.), Higgs, Elethuera, 7 days, pineapples w

E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston 20 days, cotton 9

chr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Gaiveston & days, cotton w. C. Nickerson, Hulse, Baltimore 4 days, cost. schr. Wm. Smith, Richard, Charleston 6 days, cotton, &c., to match & Tallman.

chr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Baltimore 4 days, cost.

schr. Chard (of Harrington) Putnam, Jacmel July 10, coffee,
to Brett, Son & Co. July 11, of Cape Born Maria, spoke
brig Purcers, from Monks Hee, under charter to load guans &
nk a Mole Island, for Baltimore, had out an anchor and chair,
a compelled to leave without cargo, and would proceed to some
the Sait Islands to load sair; 13th, of Cape S. Nicole, spoke
ling Enchantress, 9 days from Maracatho for New York,
ser Chas. Smith. (3 masted, of Wilmington, N. C.), Swain

delens 10 days, soura, &c., to master.

ns 10 days, sognr, &c., to master. Ceresco, Smith, Edsworth 7 days, lumber to Brett, \$60 Co., Mary Farnaworth, Head, Vinalhaven, stone, for States ep W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, mdss. ep Randall H. Green, Jones, Port Ewen, coal, for Newpor

EFLOW-Ships Harvest Queen, Young, from Liverpool June 22, moise, and pass, to C. H. Marsh II & Co.; Woo, Rathbook, Fratt, from Liverpool June 17; Java, Dargett, from Glagow and the Clyde, June 16, mose, to Dunham & Dimon; Renows; of Philips and Philips. and the Clyde, June 16, mase, to Dunham & Dimon; Renows also, 3 banks and 2 brigs. Brig A. C. Robbins, 51 days from Dublin—by pilot-boat Nettle, N. 18

SAILED-Ship New World, Liverpool; brig Somers. WIND-During the day, from the S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 25, sundown.—Three barks going up the Bay, I barks S. of the Bar, bound in. The U. S. steamer fan Jachto is still at anchor near the S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind more rate from S. W. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH. July 25, sunset.—One bark S. of Long Branch, bound in. Wind fresh from the S. Weather clear.